Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1935

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1936

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No. 6017/7 of 1936.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE :
Bombay, 6th May 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1935.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that Officer's reply No. 2/2923, dated the 6th May 1936, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant;
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2/2923 of 1936.

From

SIR HORMAZDYAR P. DASTUR, KT., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT:
Esplanade, Bombay, 6th May 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1935 received with your letter No. 5923/7, dated the 4th May 1936, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

[True copy.]
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 5922/7 of 1936.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1935 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Divisions	.. Mr. H. E. Butler from 1st January 1935 to 15th March 1935.
	Mr. J. W. Rowland from 16th March 1935 to the end of the year.
Special Branch	.. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., from 1st January 1935 to 25th April 1935.
	Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., from 26th April 1935 to 9th June 1935.
	Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., from 10th June 1935 to the end of the year.
Port	.. Mr. C. H. Reynolds throughout the year.
Crime	.. Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., from 1st January 1935 to 25th April 1935.
	Mr. R. B. Smith from 26th April 1935 to 9th June 1935.
	Mr. P. B. Wilkins, M.C., D.F.C., from 10th June 1935 to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	..	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,,	..	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C ,,	..	Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D ,,	..	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E ,,	..	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F ,,	..	Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions	..	Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 207,205 against 158,331 in 1934 and 131,454 in 1933. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1934 and 1935.

	1934.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cogniz. able.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magis-terial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..	..
Class I	78	..	78	61	139
Class II ..	1,038	19	1,057	..	1,057
Class III ..	1,122	..	1,122	3	1,125
Class IV	172	47	219	1,468	1,687
Class V ..	4,484	366	4,850	168	5,018
Total ..	6,894	432	7,326	1,700	9,026
Class VI	102,920	22,346	125,266	24,039	149,305
Grand Total ..	109,814	22,778	132,592	25,739	158,331

	1935.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment of cognizable offence	1	..	1	..	1
Cognizable Conspiracy	..	..	..	1	1
Criminal Class I	92	5	97	53	150
Class II	1,000	17	1,017	..	1,017
Class III	986	3	989	10	999
Class IV	40	46	86	1,272	1,358
Class V	4,695	266	4,961	180	5,141
Total ..	6,814	337	7,151	1,516	8,667
Class VI	133,348	25,285	158,633	39,905	198,538
Grand Total ..	140,162	25,622	165,784	41,421	207,205

The total increase over the last year's figures amounts to 48,874 which mainly falls under Class VI. In the year 1934 there was an increase of 26,877 as compared with the figures for 1933.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 140,162 against 109,814 in 1934 and 97,917 in 1933.

Statement A, Part I Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 6,813 cases against 6,894 in 1934 and 7,493 in 1933.

Under Class VI, 133,348 cases were reported against 102,920 in 1934 and 90,424 in 1933.

The total of Indian Penal Code crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1935 is the lowest since the year 1911 as will be seen from the following comparative statement. Compared with the year 1934 there is a decrease of 81 cases :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases. (Classes I to V.)	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases. (Classes I to V.)
1910	6,168	1923 ..	11,394
1911	7,328	1924	11,190
1912	7,858	1925	9,603
1913	7,995	1926	7,954
1914	8,246	1927	8,328
1915	8,408	1928	7,786
1916	8,840	1929	8,031
1917	9,262	1930	8,031
1918	9,776	1931	7,568
1919	11,543	1932	7,734
1920	11,642	1933	7,493
1921	11,247	1934 ..	6,894
1922	11,348	1935	6,813

To the continuous and systematic employment of preventive measures such as externments under section 27(1) and (2A) of the Bombay City Police Act and P. R. T. system, these results are largely due.

Compared with the year 1934, Class VI, the bulk of which represents Local Act cases, shows an increase of 30,428 cases, the total number for the year being 133,348 as against 102,920. The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances and more serious forms of crime.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,801 cases pending from the preceding year and 65 cases of previous years again brought on to the register, there were 142,028 cases for disposal against 111,474 in 1934 and 99,595 in 1933.

Of the total cases for disposal 7,541 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 134,486 under Class VI.

Police cognizable case struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1935 was 272 against 190 in 1934 and 212 in 1933; of these, 84 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 188 under Class VI against 137 and 53 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 17 were declared to be false as compared with 34 in 1934 and 35 in 1933. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·19.

In 3 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 30 to 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code.

Six persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, of whom one was convicted while the cases against the remaining 5 are pending.

Pending police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 2,095 as against 1,801 in 1934 and 1,615 in 1933.

True police cognizable cases.

8. 139,642 cases of all classes were classified as true against 109,449 in 1934 and 97,744 in 1933. Of these, 131,277 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·01 as compared with 91·61 in 1934 and 92·92 in 1933.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 6,736 cases were classified as true against 6,672 in 1934 and 7,264 in 1933. Of these, 2,393 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 35·53 against 34·26 in 1934 and 34·64 in 1933.

Under Class VI, 132,905 cases were classified as true. Of these, 128,883 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 96·97 against 95·33 in 1934 and 96·52 in 1933.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·32.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was, 3,372 against 3,320 in 1934 and 3,622 in 1933. The percentage of non-detection works out to 2·37 against 2·98, in 1934 and 3·64 in 1933.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 109 cases for disposal including 16 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of a previous year again brought on to the register, against 100 cases in 1934 and 117 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 43 cases as against 45 in 1934.

Result of trial by classes.

The increase occurred under the following heads :—

	1934.	1935.
Offences relating to stamps	....	7
Other offences against Public Justice ..	18	22
Personating public servant or soldier ..	4	14

On the other hand the following head showed a decrease :—

	1934.	1935.
Offences relating to Government Promissory notes	28	23

There was no appreciable fluctuation under the head "rioting or unlawful assembly", the figures being 23 for 1935 as against 21 for the preceding year.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,224 cases for disposal including 216 cases pending from the preceding year and 8 cases of previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,239 cases in 1934 and 1,299 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 421 cases as against 412 in 1934.

An increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1934.	1935.
Murder	43	48
Rape by a person other than the husband	15	20
Attempt at, and abetment of suicide ..	50	65
Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution	81	109

The following heads registered a decrease :—

	1934.	1935.
Culpable homicide	13	8
Grievous hurt	261	254
Hurt	378	350
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	54	19
Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine .	42	33

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—In this category there were 1,066 cases for disposal including 64 cases pending from the preceding year and 16 cases of

previous years again brought on to the register, as against 1,187 in 1934 and 1,443 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 239 cases as against 206 in 1934.

The head "Lurking house trespass etc." has mainly contributed to the decrease, 920 cases having been registered under this head as against 1,052 in 1934.

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this class there were 45 cases for disposal including 5 cases pending from the preceding year, against 173 in 1934 and 37 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 9 cases as against 38 in 1934. The large drop under this head is due to the fact that in the year 1934, 128 cases were registered under section 506, Indian Penal Code, during the general mill strike.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 362 cases pending from the preceding year and 40 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,097 cases for disposal as against 4,802 in 1934 and 5,124 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 1,681 cases as against 1,585 in 1934.

The head "theft" is responsible for an increase of 237, the cases registered in 1935 being 3,561 against 3,324 in 1934. A portion of this increase is however counterbalanced by a decrease of 44 under the head "cheating", the cases under this head having dropped from 401 in 1934 to 357 in 1935.

It is significant to note that Class V includes 527 cases concerned with cycles representing 1/13th of the total crime under Classes I to V. Of the 527 cases 313 fall under "theft", 213 under "Criminal Breach of Trust" and 1 under "cheating". Detection is very difficult in these cycle cases, particularly in those cases in which cycles are left by the owners uncared for in streets and public places. These cases also account, to a certain extent, for the non-detection of a large number of cases under this class as will be seen from the fact that 365 of the 527 cases remained undetected.

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 134,486 cases inclusive of 1,138 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 103,973 in 1934 and 91,575 in 1933. Convictions were obtained in 128,883 cases as against 97,975 in 1934.

Serious offences.

11. There were 72 cases of murder and attempted murder including 10 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of a previous year again brought on to the register, against 67 in 1934 and 79 in 1933. Of these 20 ended in conviction, 12 ended in acquittal, 16 remained undetected (including 14 infanticide cases), 21 were pending at the end of the year, in 1 case the accused became a lunatic and in the remaining 2 the accused died before trial.

There were 13 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 5 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 8 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and 2 were pending at the end of the year.

In the 61 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, there were 14 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 47 cases were 38 males, 9 females and 1 child.

The following is the analysis of the motive of crime :—

24 cases	..	.. quarrels.
19 ,,	..	.. jealousy.
1 case	..	.. for gain.
3 cases	..	.. (motive could not be ascertained).
14 ,,	(infanticide)	.. motive—apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.
61		

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) Two Rampuri bad characters, Puttan Hassan and Munnekhan Alishah who lived by extorting money from singing girls were ordered to be externed from Bombay City. They somehow or other got to know that they were likely to be externed. In order to be revenged on the persons who, they thought, had given information against them, they visited one Ramzanbux Asgharalli whom they stabbed to death and also severely stabbed a singing girl named Pannabai who had also given evidence against them. They then absconded. Three days later, they were found in a room in Warden Road and arrested. They had had ample time to dispose of the knives and blood-stained clothes. These were eventually traced through the Police following information given regarding a certain motor car which had taken them away from the scene of the murder of Ramzanbux. Both accused were found guilty of murder and abetment and were sentenced respectively to death and transportation for life.

(2) On the 26th April 1934, a girl was reported at the Princess Street Police Station to be missing. Enquiries made failed to trace her and it was conjectured that the girl had been murdered or disposed of for immoral purposes. After all hopes of obtaining any clue to her whereabouts were practically given up, on the 11th of June 1935, two persons named Manibhai Gokul and Gokuldas Shamji were arrested on suspicion that they had been concerned in this affair. When examined, they claimed to be natives of Cutch, but this was suspected to be false as they did not have the usual Cutchi accent. Ultimately enquiries made at Porbandar, where the first clue regarding the movements of these 2 accused was obtained, and at a number of places in Gujarat led to information being received that a girl of the description of the missing child had been sent to the Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram Orphanage, Ahmedabad. Here she was eventually found 15 months after the original offence had been registered. Both accused were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 369, 363 and 114, Indian Penal Code.

12. The Sessions Court tried 123 cases against 105 in 1934 and 141 in 1933. Of these, 94 cases ended in conviction, 28 in acquittal and 1 was withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 159 persons of whom 120 were convicted and 37 were acquitted while the charges against the remaining two were withdrawn.

Sessions cases and persons.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Famale.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ..	5	1
Christians	6	....
Muhammadans	15	4
Parsis	9	1
Hindus	72	14
Jews	....	1
Others	1	....
Total ..	108	21
Grand Total ..	129	

During the year the Coroner held 773 inquests as against 772 in 1934 and 786 in 1933.

14. Including 1,119 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 134,185 against 103,742 in 1934 and 91,322 in 1933. Of these, 128,626 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

Offences under special and local laws.

Bombay City Police Act,
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
Public Conveyances Act,
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and
City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other Local Acts were comparatively few.

An appreciable increase is noticeable under the following Acts :—

	1934.	1935.
Bombay City Police Act	60,045	77,199
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act ..	2,557	3,129
Municipal Act	11,158	25,959

The continued efforts of the police to keep the crowded localities of the City reasonably free of hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal licenses is responsible for the increase under both the Bombay City Police Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act. The rise under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act is likewise due to the continued striving of the police to keep the various kinds of gambling under control.

On the other hand the following Acts registered a decrease :—

	1934.	1935.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ..	23,260	22,332
Public Conveyances Act	4,924	3,758

During the year under report 716 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these, 265 were picked up under section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

Beggars.—4,869 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act, while 47 beggars were externed under section 27(2), Bombay City Police Act. In the absence of a comprehensive and effective scheme for tackling the beggar problem in Bombay City, the police are doing what they can to minimise the beggar nuisance.

Betting and gaming.—The following is the summary of the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City :—

The statistics have been divided into the following four parts :—

(1) Raids on bucket shops.
(2) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
(3) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
(4) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming houses.

—	Bucket shops		Gaming houses other than bucket shops.	
1	2		3	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Number raided ..	21	12	582	718
Number of persons arrested ..	98	55	3,177	4,254
Number convicted	54	24	1,918	2,414
Number acquitted or discharged ..	31	13	1,080	1,010
Number absconding	..	1	24	29
Number died	..	1	5	2
Number pending	13	16	150	799
Excluding persons pending percentage of convicted to arrested ..	63·53	61·54	63·36	69·87

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races. 2		Cases other than those in column 2. 3	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
Number of cases	104	78	1,211	1,361
Number of persons arrested ..	189	138	2,379	2,675
Number of persons convicted ..	85	56	1,952	2,261
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	59	53	300	273
Number pending	45	29	127	141
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested ..	59·03	51·38	86·68	89·23

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,466 films were examined during the year 1935 and 1,437 including 116 with endorsements were certified for exhibition. 10 films were refused a certificate. The certificate given by the Board for one film was withdrawn by it but subsequently it was re-certified after curtailing some scenes.

(2) 808 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay and none of them was found objectionable.

(3) 1,791 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 4,375–10–4 at the close of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1935.	2,093	2	1
Examination fees ..	30,026	0	0
Interest on securities and fixed deposit.	459	9	1
Refund of telephone subscription.	8	13	0
Sale proceeds of rules, application forms, etc.	18	10	0
Fixed deposit money received back.	5,000	0	0
Sale proceeds of 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947–50) of the face value of Rs. 4,000.	4,166	1	11
Total ..	41,772	4	1

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure ..	23,876	4	9
Fees refunded ..	196	0	0
Bought 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947–50) of the face value of Rs. 4,800.	4,942	13	0
Refund to Government of grant-in-aid.	8,381	8	0
Balance on 31st December 1935.	4,375	10	4
	41,772	4	1

The Board's financial position was satisfactory during the year under review. Its receipts on account of examination fees exceeded its expenditure by Rs. 5,953–11–3 and it was able to pay to Government

Rs. 8,381–8–0 being half of the balance refundable to them on account of grant-in-aid received in previous years.

At the close of the year the Board had 3½ per cent. Government Securities (1947–50) to the face value of Rs. 10,700.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 25,622 against 22,778 in 1934 and 19,562 in 1933. Of these, 24,561 ended in conviction, giving a per centage of 95·86. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 25,726, of whom 24,568 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

16. During the year under report 144,300 persons were prosecuted by the police exclusive of 2,466 under arrest at the close of 1934 against 113,777 in 1934 and 100,955 in 1933. Of these, 136,590 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93·07 against 90·60 in 1934 and 91·80 in 1933.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 58 bail bonds as compared with 70 in 1934 and 70 in 1933.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 4,285 persons were tried and 2,774 were convicted, giving a percentage, of 64·74 compared with 59·49 in 1934 and 60·14 in 1933.

Under Class VI, 139,386 persons were tried, of whom 133,815 were convicted, giving a percentage of 96·00 against 94·14 in 1934 and 95·78 in 1933.

At the close of the year 2,800 persons were awaiting trial against 2,466 in 1934 and 2,184 in 1933.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 41,421 as compared with 25,739 in 1934 and 13,975 in 1933.

With 2,758 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 44,179, of which 29,974 ended in conviction.

Offence under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 39,047 against 23,095 in 1934 and 10,715 in 1933. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 44,179 non-cognizable cases, 45,817 persons were involved of whom 30,019 were convicted.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

19. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the police amounted to Rs. 6,81,294 as compared with Rs. 7,36,140 in 1934 and 7,67,553 in 1933. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,86,686, a recovery percentage

of 27·40 as compared with 22·91 in 1934 and 32·56 in 1933. Statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an improvement in the recovery percentage.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 4,29,130 as against Rs. 3,89,946 for the year 1934 and the amount recovered is Rs. 1,42,095 against Rs. 94,395 in 1934. The recovery percentage for 1935 is 33·11 as against 24·21 for the preceding year.

The amount stolen in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 2,52,164 and the amount recovered is Rs. 44,591 giving a percentage of 17·68. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 21·44.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks
1. Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
2. Robbery ..	57	..	1	..	56	17	13 pending.
3. House-breaking	920	10	..	..	910	173	54 „
4. Ordinary thefts	3,561	60	6	26	3,469	1,144	213 „
Total ..	4,538	70	7	26	4,435	1,334	280 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the police were successful in 30 per cent. of the robbery cases, 19 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 33 per cent. of the theft cases.

103 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 318 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The following cases are of interest :—

(1) On the 2nd May 1935, an anonymous telephone message was received at the Nagpada Police Station to the effect that a suspicious looking Bhayya, who had been seen in possession of hundred rupee currency notes, was squandering money on a prostitute in Falkland Road. On receipt of this information the prostitute's house was visited and a number of gold and silver ornaments were found. While the police were there, a Bhayya named Ramprasad Bhudhar *alias* Mulloo *alias* Chhotalal Kahar arrived on the scene. He was questioned and later arrested. He made a statement to the effect that he had committed

theft of Government Currency Notes mostly of Rupees 100 collectively valued at Rs. 15,740 from the house of his employer, the Principal of the Sanatan Dharam College, Cawnpore, about 6 months previously. He made a further statement, and took the Police to his sweetmeat shop whence currency notes, mostly of a hundred rupee denomination, were recovered. The contents of the sweetmeat shop were attached. In consequence of a further statement, cloth valued at Rs. 4,000 was attached in Cawnpore. Out of the stolen property valued at Rs. 15,740, property valued at Rs. 12,450 was recovered by the Police. The accused was transferred to Cawnpore to stand his trial under sections 381, 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code.

(2) A Mr. Fernandez lodged a complaint at the Bhoiwada Police Station on 11th September 1935 to the effect that his cycle which he had left outside the Elphinstone Road Market had been stolen. On the 25th September 1935, he went to Malad where he noticed his missing cycle in a liquor shop. Police were informed and one Babu Hira living in Bandra was traced. This Babu Hira, a youth of 17 years, was arrested and brought to the Bhoiwada Police Station. When questioned, he admitted that he was a habitual cycle thief. He admitted having stolen 52 cycles out of which the owners of 39 were traced.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 5 years in the Dharwar Borstal School and to 5 stripes.

Special and Crime Branches.

20. (1) *Organisation.*—The Special Branch staff remained the same as in the previous year, excepting for the entertainment of a special temporary establishment consisting of 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constable Writers and 2 Constables in connection with the proposal to overhaul and reorganise the C. I. D. records in Bombay City. This temporary establishment was sanctioned by Government for four months from July in the first instance. As the work could not be completed within that period, Government were pleased to accord their sanction to the continuance, for a further period of six months, of the above temporary staff with the exception of 1 Superintendent and 1 Sub-Inspector whose appointments were sanctioned till the 29th February 1936. Experience showed that after the re-organisation it would be necessary to retain a part of the temporary staff as a permanent measure in order that the records, as re-arranged and re-filed after considerable trouble, may be kept in good order and up-to-date. In addition to this it was found that a Superintendent would be essential for general supervision over the various sections of the Special Branch and for coordinating their work. With these considerations in view, Government were requested to make the temporary appointments of the Superintendent and one Sub-Inspector permanent. Government were accordingly pleased to accord their administrative sanction to these two appointments.

(2) *Plays.*—187 plays were scrutinised by the Special Branch during the year as against 174 in 1934. 185 plays were passed as unobjectionable, 1 was passed after amendment and 1 was rejected.

(3) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakri Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on April 5th and concluded peacefully on April 14th. The public were warned, as usual, to abide by the rules for the regulation of the Muharram festival.

262 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 262 in 1934. The celebration passed off peacefully.

(4) *Naturalisation.*—56 applications for naturalisation as British subjects were received for report from the following applicants during the year as against 19 in 1934 :—

Portuguese Indians	21
Iraqians	7
Brazilian	1
Germans	4
Armenian	1
Hungarian	1
Iranians	5
Pole	1
Czechoslovakian	1
Italians	7
Indian State subjects	7
Total ..	56

(5) *Pilgrim Season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close cooperation with the Pilgrim Department during the Haj Season.

(6) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—832 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 1,110 in 1934. 1,459 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 2,066 in the preceding year. In one case a pass was refused.

(7) *Emergency certificates.*—90 foreigners were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year as against 117 in 1934.

(8) *Recommendation for visas.*—14 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 217 in 1934. The increase in 1934 was due to the applications received from a large number of circus artistes visiting Bombay.

(9) *Applications for passports.*—776 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 704 in 1934. In 2 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(10) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 23 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 12 in 1934.

(11) *Examination of Passports.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 584 incoming vessels during the year as against 570 in 1934. The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming boats. 51,593 passports were examined as against 50,142 in 1934.

(12) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 339 persons who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 445 in 1934. Following is their nationality :—

British subjects (Indian and European) ..	116
British Protected subjects	71
Portuguese	47
French	15
Americans	9
Dutch	18
Italians	8
Swedish	6
Swiss	7
Germans	13
Greek	1
Iraqians	3
Venezuelian	1
Japanese	1
Afghans	3
Austrian	1
Czechoslovakians	3
Spanish	1
Belgians	2
Chinese	3
Siamese	2
Norwegians	6
Finnish	1
Hedjazian	1
Total ..	339

(13) *Deportation.*—Two Czechoslovakian subjects and one Austrian subject were deported from Bombay under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, III of 1864, during the year by the Branch.

(14) *Repatriation.*—The Branch received the following repatriates from the places mentioned against their names and arranged for their despatch to their homes up-country :—

Colon (Panama)	5
Basra	8
Port Limon	1
Managua (Nicaragua)	2
Buenos Aires (Argentine)	1
Zanzibar	1
Mauritius	1
Seychelles	1
Baghdad	4
Paris	1
Iraq	4
Constantinople	1
Bushire to Makalla via Bombay	1
Total ..	31

(15) *Theatrical Artistes.*—Deposits were taken and guarantees of return passages enforced, in the case of 170 theatrical artistes as against 47 in 1934. They came to India via Bombay during the year to take up engagements. The guarantee deposits were necessary to ensure that these artistes were not stranded in India after the expiration of their contracts.

(16) *Strikes.*—During the year under report there were 19 industrial strikes as against 28 in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of strikes was largely due to the efforts of conciliation made by the Labour Officer appointed by Government.

(17) *Prosecutions.*—(*a*) *Under the Indian Penal Code.*—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party in April 1935 in observance of the " All-India Detenue Day " one Bhayyaji Kulkarni *alias* Kamalakar Gangadhar Kulkarni delivered a speech in Marathi which came within the purview of section 124-A, Indian Penal Code. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in May 1935.

(*b*) *Under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931.*—With a view to checking the illegal activities of the communists in Bombay the following communists were prosecuted for disseminating unauthorised news sheets. They were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrates as mentioned below :—

1. Tukaram Krishna Sarmalkar, member of the banned Young Workers League, Bombay.	On 14th February 1935 by the Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, Mazgaon, Bombay, sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

2. Vasudeo Ramchandra Birodkar, General Secretary of the Red Press Workers' Union, Bombay.	On 29th October 1935 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. He made an appeal against the order of the Magistrate but it was dismissed by the High Court of Bombay on 29th January 1936.

(c) *Under the Indian Arms Act of 1878.*—A foreigner arrived at this port with an automatic pistol and some ammunition which he failed to declare to the Customs. He was charged under section 19, clause (c) and (f) of the Arms Act, 1878. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each count by the Magistrate.

(18) *Warning to the Press.*—During the year, warnings were given under the orders of Government to 43 persons as against 36 in 1934 for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers.

(19) *Proscription of literature.*—2,288 copies of proscribed literature were seized during the course of the year.

(20) *Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.*—Security was demanded under this Act from the following presses and newspapers :—

Presses.

		Rs.
1.	The Bombay Vaibhav Printing Press	1,500
2.	The Muhammadi Fine Art Litho Press	3,000
3.	The Sabri Fine Art Type and Litho Press ..	3,000
4.	The New Jack Printing Works	1,000
5.	The Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Press	1,000
6.	The Rahimi Press	1,000
7.	The Islam Printing Press	1,500
8.	The Rajhans Printing Press	1,000
9.	The Vikram Printing Press	3,000
10.	The New Bharat Printing Press	1,500
11.	The Sun Printing Works	1,000
12.	The Taj Printing Press	1,000
13.	The Khilafat Press	1,500
14.	The Janma Bhumi Mudranalaya	1,000
15.	The Navashakti Printing Press	3,000
16.	The Nava Bharat Printing Press	1,000
17.	The Ramkrishna Printing Press	3,000
18.	The K. N. Sailor Printing Press	1,000
19.	The Nishada Printing Press	1,000

Newspapers.

		Rs.
1.	The Western Racing Journal	1,000
2.	The Kamshastra	1,000
3.	The Cinema Jagat	1,000
4.	The Daily Aftab	1,000
5.	The Bombay Standard	3,000
6.	The Hilal	3,000
7.	The Azad	3,000
8.	The People	1,000
9.	The Roshani	1,000
10.	The Hilal-e-Jadid-e-Okab	1,000
11.	The Rastriya Vaishya	2,000
12.	The Okab	750
13.	The Khilafat Daily	1,500
14.	The Pramod	1,000
15.	The Gaddha	1,000
16.	The Navashakti	3,000
17.	The Ittehad	1,000
18.	The Nava Bharat	1,000
19.	The Pravasi	3,000
20.	The Free Press Bulletin	1,000
21.	The Prakash	1,000
22.	The Congress Socialist	1,000
23.	The Nishada	1,000

(21) *Political situation.*—During the year under report the political situation was more or less quiet. The Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress was celebrated in the city from December 27th 1935 to January 1st 1936. Most of the functions were organised at the Gokuldas Tejpal Patshala at Gowalia Tank Road, where the first Congress Session was held fifty years ago. All the functions passed off peacefully.

Crime Branch.

(22) *Organisation.*—During the year 1935, the strength of the Crime Branch remained the same as last year with the exception of the newly inaugurated *Modus Operandi* Bureau. The results achieved during the year have been most gratifying as will be seen from the figures given below :—

(22-A) *Criminal cases.*—During the year, the Crime Branch dealt with 232 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 17 transfer cases from the mofussil) as against 213 cases in the previous year. Of these,

20 cases were magisterial enquiries as against 11 in the previous year. The 232 cases were investigated by the different branches as detailed below :—

(*i*) Detection of Crime Branch (including 14 transfer cases).	162
(*ii*) General Branch (including 1 transfer case and 20 magisterial cases).	66
(*iii*) Prevention of Crime Branch (including 1 transfer case).	3
(*iv*) Pathan Branch (tranfer case)	1
	232

(23) *Assistance to the Divisional Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the divisional police in all important crimes. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in

4 murder cases.

27 house-breaking and theft cases.

2 explosion cases.

Pydhoni Police Station dacoity case.

Agripada Police Station Acid Burning case, and 14 cycle theft cases.

(24) *Assistance to Mofussil Police.*—Assistance was rendered to the mofussil police and police from other parts of India in a number of important crimes amongst which mention may be made of the following :—

(*i*) Bilaspur (C. P.) Rs. 2,000 Forgery and Cheating case.

(*ii*) Hyderabad (Deccan) Rs. 1,965 Criminal Breach of Trust case.

(*iii*) Basti District (U. P.) Dacoity case.

(*iv*) Ratnagiri Dacoity and Murder case.

(*v*) Surat Criminal Breach of Trust case.

(*vi*) Nizamabad (Hyderabad State) House-breaking case.

(*vii*) Azamgarh (U. P.) Kidnapping case.

(*viii*) Surat City Theft case.

(*ix*) Calcutta Theft case.

(*x*) Hissar (Punjab) Murder case.

(*xi*) Kurla House-breaking and theft case.

(25) *Gambling cases.*—During the year, the Crime Branch took out 70 warrants as against 53 in the previous year out of which 58 were executed as against 41 in the year 1934 ; 12 were returned unexecuted as against the similar number in the previous year. 698 persons were arrested of whom 509 were convicted, 68 acquitted or discharged and cases against 121 were pending in Courts at the close of the year as against 300, 173, 40 and 87 respectively, in the previous year.

22 cases of street gambling were detected involving 63 persons of whom 41 were convicted; 9 acquitted and discharged and cases against 13 were pending in courts at the close of the year as against 32, 59, 42, 13 and 4 respectively, in the previous year.

(26) *Interesting cases.*—The following are some of the interesting cases detected during the year :—

(*i*) *Colaba house-breaking case.*—On the 5th of November 1935 house-breakers entered premises situated on Wodehouse Road and after breaking open cupboards, etc., decamped with jewellery valued at Rs. 5,590. Criminal Investigation Department officers and Finger Print Experts, who were quickly upon the scene of the crime, succeeded in obtaining a readable finger print which led to the arrest of a known criminal named Paul Bein. He confessed and pointed out his accomplice John Antone, a house-breaker with a bad record.

The property which had been divided into two equal shares had been disposed of by each accused in various parts of the City and single items were often found to have changed hands four to five times.

The investigating officers worked night and day as delay would have spelt failure. Over 45 witnesses were traced and examined.

The efficiency and speed with which this case was investigated may be gauged by the fact that within a week a complete recovery of the property was effected and all accused persons concerned were under arrest.

The two principal accused were sentenced to 3 years and 2½ years imprisonment respectively while 7 receivers were fined sums ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.

(*ii*) *Window bar cutting and hole boring cases.*—During the year 1934 and part of 1935 it was observed that a number of cases were reported in which window bars were sawn through or holes drilled in doors. Matters reached a climax when a case of a similar nature involving property valued at Rs. 19,654 was reported from the Maharbouri area.

A careful search of records disclosed the fact that one Usman Raza Khan had been arrested sometime previously for a case of window bar cutting. It was also ascertained that the man had been released on bail by the court pending the hearing of his case.

A watch was kept on him, and his room located. He was arrested and a search revealed certain stolen property. In the meantime a comparison of prints found at the scenes of other crimes with that of the accused was made and found to tally in three cases.

The mother of the accused produced some G. C. notes and property given to her by the accused who on seeing the same decided to confess. Property collectively valued at Rs. 20,874 was recovered from numerous places in Bombay and Azamgarh and was identified by complainants in 15 different cases.

The accused was convicted in all these cases and sentenced to an aggregate term of 4 years and 6½ months' rigorous imprisonment. Three receivers were also convicted and sentenced to pay fines.

(*iii*) *Kingsway house breaking cases.*—During the latter part of 1934 and the first few weeks of 1935 an epidemic of house-breakings in the Hindu Colony at Kingsway caused considerable anxiety to all concerned. The number of buildings under construction in this area which has recently and rapidly become a thickly populated suburb, made detection a difficult matter. An habitual offender named Kazi Muhammad was arrested and some stolen property was recovered from the room of his mistress. His accomplice Gulam Husein whose prints had been found at the scenes of some of the crimes was caught after a long search. Property valued at Rs. 3,000 pertaining to 18 different cases was eventually obtained after a long investigation in which recoveries were made all over the city and also in Poona. The accused were convicted and sentenced to 5¼ and 3¼ years respectively and ordered to notify their residences on release. Four receivers were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

(*iv*) *Victoria drivers theft case.*—A somewhat unusual type of crime consisting of theft from passengers' baggage whilst on their way to and from Railway Stations caused considerable anxiety to the police. In most cases the locks remained intact which diverted suspicion to servants who had helped to pack and unpack their masters' trunks. It was also impossible to locate where and at what time the crimes were committed.

One Ibrahim Ismail, a victoria driver, was arrested in the month of March for a similar offence but as no property could be traced to him he was discharged. For some time this type of crime ceased but again broke out in November 1935.

A watch was at once kept on the movements of Ibrahim Ismail and two of his associates namely Abdul Gaffar an ex-driver and Sultan Nizam another victoria driver. On the 18th November these two associates who had been driving about together were noticed attempting to dispose of some jewels. They were promptly arrested and gold ornaments and precious stones valued at Rs. 1,800 recovered.

Enquiries went to show that the property belonged to a merchant of Surat and had been removed from his trunk whilst he was being driven from Bombay Central Station to a hotel. The complainant identified all the property.

Many assorted duplicate keys were found and it was obvious that these two men and their companion Ibrahim were responsible for the series of such theft cases.

They were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each, deprived of their licenses and externed from this city.

(*v*) *House breakings and thefts committed by a gang of Bohras.*—In the month of August 1935 a Bohra woman living in Dongri section

left Bombay on a visit. During her absence the house was broken open at night and property valued at Rs. 1,476 consisting of ornaments, clothes etc., stolen. Some finger prints found indicated as the culprit one Ibrahim Kadarbhoy, who had been twice previously convicted. From his description the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded within a week in arresting him. Another man Fakruddin found with him was also arrested. When the room of Ibrahim was traced, it was found on enquiry that two others, Khanalli and Muhammad Husein, who had been staying there had suddenly left Bombay apparently having come to know of his arrest. Muhammad Hussein one of the associates was traced to Sunnel in Indore State, but an officer who was sent there immediately found that Muhammad Husein had again left for Bombay. As the result of a telegram from Sunnel, Muhammad Husein was arrested as he alighted from the train in Bombay when Rs. 104 and a gold watch were recovered from him. The fourth man Khanalli was also traced in Bombay and arrested.

During the course of enquiries it transpired that this gang had committed a large number of house-breakings and thefts mostly from Bohra houses.

Stolen property from 7 house-breaking and theft cases amounting to Rs. 2.801 was recovered and the four arrested persons were convicted and sentenced.

(*vi*) *Robbing Haj Pilgrims by Dhatura Poisoning.*—During the Haj season a large number of poor pilgrims come to Bombay. Their paltry savings are not sufficient to pay their fares to Jedda, so they seek help from well-to-do persons and charitable institutions. In February 1935, some cases were reported in which poor Haj pilgrims were deprived of their savings in a clever manner. They were approached by one or two men who would decoy them to a solitary place under the pretext of obtaining assistance for them from some benevolent Seth or institution. The Pilgrims were then given tea or sweets which made them unconscious when they were robbed of their money and other belongings. In three such cases Dhatura was the poison administered.

A watch was kept for a gang suspected to be operating in the neighbourhood of the "Musafarkhana" where many Haj pilgrims stay, with the result that on 8th February 1935 a search was made of a temporary hut in that neighbourhood occupied by one Muhammad Hussain *alias* Pahilwan. This disclosed some burnt pieces of cloth, papers, a leather money bag and a cloth purse. Pahilwan was arrested and on this information two of his associates viz., Siddick Hussain and Chedi Rahimat were arrested. The purse and the cloth bag were identified by a Punjabi pilgrim as part of the stolen property. He also identified the accused as the men who had given him sweets. He had lost Rs. 90 of which a sum of Rs. 24 was recovered as the result of a statement made by the accused, who were sent up for trial and on conviction sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each on 21st June 1935 for theft, there being insufficient evidence to support a charge of poisoning under section 328, Indian Penal Code.

(*vii*) *American Cotton Exchange case.*—In the latter half of the year 1933 two associations named "The Indo Foreign Cotton Exchange" and "The American Cotton Exchange" came into existence in Bombay ostensibly for the purpose of dealing in cotton but actually for the purpose of gambling in Teji Mandi on American Futures. They had taken the precaution to give such a semblance of legality to their transactions that the Registrar of Companies had no alternative but to grant them recognition and both the bodies were registered under the Company's Act. Thereafter both the organizations considered themselves immune from Police interference. As time went on however these associations began to send applications and informants to the Police making allegations against each other. The press and the public began to take an interest in their activities and to accuse the police of conniving at their existence. There was little doubt that the business carried on by both the associations was pure gambling but their articles of associations had been so drawn up as to make it very difficult for the police to distinguish it from *bona fide* business. The highly technical nature of the transactions was another difficulty.

An officer from the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to study the transactions and on his report a warrant was eventually issued to raid the American Cotton Exchange. This took place on 15th April 1935 when 262 persons were arrested and a cart load of books and other documents and cash to the extent of Rs. 7,400 were seized.

The investigation and preparation of the case for Court was a huge task requiring a great deal of patience and perseverance. The Managing Director, who was the prime mover of the whole concern, was specially charged under section 117, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine (reduced in appeal to the fine alone). Out of the remaining accused 207 were convicted and fined. Cases against 16 persons are still pending. The total amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 7,555.

(*viii*) *Hundi Fraud case.*—On 30th April 1934 a complaint of cheating was lodged in respect of a false hundi for Rs. 3,372 alleged to have been drawn by a resident of Sholapur. The amount was paid by the complainant but enquiries made at the Bangalore Branch which was supposed to have drawn the hundi showed that it was a bogus one. A case was therefore recorded under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

Enquiries showed that two forged hundis purporting to have been drawn for Rs. 3,372 and Rs. 2,963 on firms of Bombay had been cashed. It was also learnt that a man giving the name of a well-known Bombay merchant had produced a forged letter.

Information regarding the wanted man was immediately circulated. A letter was written to the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, giving the full facts of the case and he was requested to trace the

accused. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Barsi Town, learnt that one Harakchand Nemchand Baldotta was spending money lavishly.

On being questioned this man made a statement and property valued at Rs. 4,697-14-3 was recovered. Harakchand was arrested and the Bombay Police were informed. Two other persons who had assisted Harakchand in the commission of the offences were also arrested.

One of the accused had forged the two hundis as well as the letter of introduction. From the evidence of experts it was established that the handwriting on the forged documents was that of one of the accused persons.

Accused Harakchand Nemchand was committed to the Sessions and convicted under sections 467, 471 and 420, Indian Penal Code (three charges), and sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on each count. The case against one of the accused persons was withdrawn and the third accused died during proceedings in the Lower Court.

(*ix*) *Ghanshamhdas Sawlaram's case.*—On 3rd August 1934 an application addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Bombay, was received from the manager of a Bombay firm alleging that their cashier Ghanshamdas Sawlaram had absconded having misappropriated Rs. 43,288-10-9.

As the result of a telegram sent to the Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Paraganas, Dumka, Bihar and Orissa, to arrest the accused and seize the property, if found, the Deoghar Police seized jewellery, cash, etc., and sent the same to Bombay. About a year later accused Ghanshamdas who had absconded surrendered to the police. Enquiries showed that he had misappropriated in all Rs. 39,786-15-3. He was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused made good the loss sustained by the complainant.

(*x*) *C. P. DeCunha's case.*—On 13th April 1933 one J. M. Miranda reported to the Police that C. P. DeCunha, a solicitor practising in the Bombay High Court, had committed criminal breach of trust as an attorney in respect of several securities and shares entrusted to him by the complainant and committed forgery of the complainant's signatures on some of the securities. A case under sections 409, 420, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, was recorded. Securities and 584 shares valued together at Rs. 90,000 in four commercial undertakings were misappropriated by the accused.

The accused had absconded from Bombay in March 1933 and taken refuge in Portuguese territory. He was arrested at Daman in October 1934 and he claimed, as a Portuguese subject, to be tried there. After

protracted hearings in which all the Bombay witnesses were produced before the Judge, Court of Justice, Damaun, he was eventually convicted under sections 409, 420, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, on 23rd September 1935 and sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude and to pay a fine of Rs. 730 or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay Rs. 90,000 to the complainant and Rs. 3,000 to a witness in the case, who had been cheated by the accused in this transaction.

(*xi*) *Spurious Drug Haul.*—On the 11th May 1935, one P. B. Madon filed a complaint before the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar, Bombay, under sections 482, 483 and 485, Indian Penal Code, alleging that some unknown persons were manufacturing and disposing of spurious Squibbs Ague Specific. This complaint was referred to the C. I. D. for enquiry.

From enquiries it was ascertained that 4½ gross of empty Squibbs Ague Specific bottles had been delivered by a bottle seller to a room in Laxmi Bhuvan, Fanaswadi, occupied by one Harakchand Purshottam Shah, who left Bombay shortly after.

On his return, the police arrested him, searched the room, and took charge of several articles found therein, among which were printing blocks used for printing labels of several well known patent medicines and specifics and thousands of labels. Shah's statement led the Police to a room in a building at Khetwadi where they found one Kamalnarayan Bhawani Dutt with printing blocks, labels and also six dozen spurious bottles of Squibbs Ague Specific.

Representatives of the patent medicines filed complaints and prosecuted H. P. Shah and K. B. Dutt and also B. W. Mahajan, at whose press the labels were printed and B. M. Narvekar alleged to have been the block-maker.

Several cases are still pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The following cases have been concluded:—

1. Case No. 605/W (Squibbs Ague Specific), three accused (1) H. P. Shah, (2) K. B. Dutt and (3) B. W. Mahajan—4 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of three charges under sections 482, 483, 485 and 109, Indian Penal Code. The fourth accused B. M. Narvekar was acquitted.

2. Case No. 470/W (Kemp's Dillwater), accused K. B. Dutt—2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

3. Case No. 471/W (Eno's Fruit Salt), accused H. P. Shah—2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

4. Case No. 473/W, accused H. P. Shah—Rs. 50 or 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

(27) *Persons deported to India from Foreign countries.*—34 persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with as against 38 in the year 1934. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their respective homes :—

1.	Africa	12
2.	United States of America	13
3.	Burma	2
4.	Java	5
5.	China	1
6.	Arabia	1
	..	34

(28) *Action under section* 565 *of the Code of Criminal Procedure.*—233 persons against whom orders to report their places of residence to the police on release from jail under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, were dealt with during the year 1935 as against 144 in the previous year. Of these 29 were arrested for fresh offences committed by them. 67 disobeyed the orders out of whom 24 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 (2), Indian Penal Code, as against 23 in the previous year.

(29) *Counterfeit Currency Notes.*—During the year 1935, 63 forged and altered notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 235 in the previous year. The cause of the decrease is attributed to the difficulty of producing a passable forgery of the new issues.

(30) *Enquiries sent by Magistrates.*—20 cases were referred to this branch for enquiry and report by the Magistracy during the year 1935 as against 11 in the previous year. Reports in 19 cases were submitted after investigation and one was still under enquiry at the end of the year.

(31) *Modus Operandi Bureau.*—This branch was started in the year 1935 with a staff consisting of one Inspector, one Manager and a few clerks. The bulk of the work up to the present has been the collection and filing of data regarding crimes and criminals. A whole time photographer has now been employed. Information regarding crime and criminals is being compiled. It is anticipated that when at full working strength with a more complete record, this department will prove an asset to the force. It has already been of great use in certain important cases.

(32) *Prevention of Crime Branch—Organization.*—During the year 1935 the Prevention of Crime Branch completed its third year of preventive work. On 6th April 1935, the Record Branch of the Crime Branch was also amalgamated to this Branch. The smooth working

of the Branch reflects great credit on its hard worked staff which consists of the following :—

1 Sub-Inspector.

3 Head constable writers.

4 Constable writers.

2 Head constables.

11 Constables.

2 Head Office clerks.

This small staff under one officer finds it very difficult to cope with the numerous items of work. The branch deals with the following preventive measures :—

(*a*) Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*b*) Foreigners' Act.

(*c*) Externment under section 27 of Bombay City Police Act.

(*d*) P. R. T. from Bombay.

(*e*) Records.

(*f*) The branch also investigates cases detected by them and rounds up gangs of bad characters for externment and deportation. It has also effected some raids under the Gambling Act on notorious clubs and associations.

(*i*) *Indian Penal Code and Local Act cases.*—The Prevention of Crime Branch investigated 2 Indian Penal Code cases and 258 Local Act cases during the year 1935, the American Cotton Exchange Gambling Raid case being a notable one.

(*ii*) *Foreigners deported out of British India.*—27 persons were deported under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 during the year 1935 as against 18 in the year 1934. 12 returned deportees were dealt with under section 27, Bombay City Police Act. The cases of two foreigner deportees await the orders of Government. Three foreigner deportees were granted licenses to stay in British India and orders against one were cancelled.

(*iii*) *Returned Foreigner Deportees.*—50 persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of deportation orders during the year 1935 as against 45 in the year 1934. These 50 undesirables were disposed of as under :—

(*a*) 25 dealt with under section 4 of Act III of 1864 and re-deported.

(*b*) 12 externed under section 27, Bombay City Police Act.

(*c*) 3 given licenses to return to British India.

(*d*) 10 deportees cases are pending.

50

(iv) Externment from Bombay City under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.—135 persons were externed under the provision of section 27-IV-02 as against 107 in the year 1934 and 20 externees were dealt with under section 128-IV-02 as against 19 in the previous year. The cases of 494 persons who were brought up for externment by the divisional police were also dealt with during the year as against 401 in the year 1934. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act during the year 1935 was 624 as against 508 of 1934 and 411 of 1933.

The additional powers under section 27 (2-A) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 given to the Commissioner of Police by Act XXXI of 1933 to deal with individual bad characters were found very useful and of the 624 persons externed during the year, 347 persons were dealt with under this sub-section as against 196 in 1934. The increasing use of this weapon in dealing with the criminal element of the city has had a marked effect on the general incidence of crime.

(v) P. R. T. System.—480 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their homes by making use of the P. R. T. system (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986 dated 30th October 1901) as against 443 in the previous year. Of these, 271 were externees convicted under section 128-IV-02 for early return to this city.

(vi) Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year 1935 was 279. During the year 45 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellation, death, transfer outside Bombay, etc., 21 were removed from the Registers. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year 1935 was 303 as detailed below according to tribes :—

1.	Rajput Bhamptas	28
2.	Takari Bhamptas	7
3.	Kaikadis	18
4.	Waghris	47
5.	Mang Garudis	171
6.	Mixed Gang	15
7.	Sanyasis known as Kanjars	1
8.	Pasis and Bhars	16
	Total ..	393

14 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act ; 13 were convicted and the case against one was withdrawn, as against 18 dealt with in the previous year, of whom 17 were convicted and one discharged.

9 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to their districts as against 15 in the previous year.

One Pasi was dealt with under section 21 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act.

129 registered members of Criminal Tribes from other Districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc., and all of them returned, as against 114 last year, 25 of whom remained in the city.

67 registered members of the Pasis and Bhars Tribes came to Bombay on passes for employment from the mofussil during the year, of whom 59 have remained in Bombay as against 96 who visited Bombay in the previous year, 78 of whom remained in the city.

13 members of Criminal Tribes who are on probation are residing in Bombay.

15 persons were kept on the " D " list under rule 12 of the new Criminal Tribes Rules, during the year, of which 2 were subsequently registered during the course of the year and 13 remained on the " D " list.

2 registered members of Criminal Tribes were removed to a Settlement under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act (i.e., 1 Rajput Bhampta and 1 member of a mixed gang).

1,600 finger impression slips of Pasis and Bhars and other tribes were recorded during the year 1935.

(33) *Pathan Branch.*—This branch assisted the City Police in all cases where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the mofussil police. Amongst the more important cases the Poona cases of robbery and escape, etc., of Mir Dad Pathan, the Princess Street and Maharbouri Murder cases and the Bhoiwada Dacoity case deserve mention, all of which ended in conviction. Valuable assistance was also rendered to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan residents, new arrivals, passports, etc. The Motor Vehicles Department were also assisted in like manner in verifying the characters of applicants for licenses.

This Branch was also busy during the year attending to complaints against Pathan money-lenders.

During the year the Pathan Branch obtained orders against 5 Pathans under section 27-IV-02. 9 Pathans were deported under section 3-III-1864 as foreigners and one was dealt with under section 4-III-1864. 14 persons were made P. R. T. to the jails nearest their homes under the P. R. T. system.

The Pathan Branch in spite of its small strength (i.e., 1 Inspector and 2 Head constables only) rendered valuable assistance to the Police and Shipping authorities in matters relating to Pathan and Punjabi seamen.

(34) *Vigilance Branch.*—The following is the summary of the work done by this branch during the year 1935 :—

(*i*) The Bombay Children Act, XIII of 1924.

Section 7 (1)a.—46 destitute children were picked up under this section. Of these, 28 were sent to certified schools; 13 handed over to their

guardians ; 1 was declared a lunatic ; 1 absconded from the J. J. Hospital and cases against three are pending.

Section 7 (1)f.—11 children were removed to the Children's Home from objectionable places.

Section 12.—1 case picked up under this section resulted in acquittal.

(*ii*) BOMBAY CITY POLICE ACT, IV OF 1902.

Section 121.—14 children were arrested for begging. Of these 3 were convicted (one was sent to a certified school) ; 3 handed over to guardians and cases against eight are pending.

DEPORTATION UNDER BOMBAY CITY POLICE ACT.

Section 27.—Six pimps were deported under this section.

(*iii*) *Deportation under the Foreigners' Act.*—One pimp was deported under section 3 of this Act.

(*iv*) THE BOMBAY PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION ACT, XI OF 1923.

Sections 3 (soliciting).—215 cases were picked up under this section. Of these, 208 were convicted, 3 were acquitted and 4 are still pending.

Section 5 (living on earnings).—24 cases were dealt with under this section. Of these, 16 were convicted, 4 acquitted, 1 withdrawn and three are still pending.

(*v*) INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Section 292.—1 case which resulted in conviction.

Section 366-A.—1 case which is pending.

Section 372.—3 cases, of which one was convicted, one acquitted and one is pending.

Section 373.—One case which is pending.

Section 376.—One case which resulted in conviction.

Preventive action.

21. During the year 1935, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 60 persons against 61 in 1934 and 75 in 1933. Of the 60, 35 were convicted and 12 were discharged or acquitted. Of the remaining 13 the cases against 4 were withdrawn while those against 9 were pending at the close of the year.

In all 624 persons were externed from the City of Bombay, 277 under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences and 347 under section 27 (2A), not being natives of Bombay City or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. 193 persons (of whom 117 were previously externed under section 27 (1) and 76 under section 27 (2A)) who returned to Bombay without permission were dealt with under section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act.

In the preceding year 508 persons were dealt with under sections 27 (1) and 27 (2A).

585 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 670 in 1934.

These preventive measures have greatly helped the police in keeping the crime under control.

Police Buildings.

22. No new building schemes were undertaken during the year. The scheme for providing, in the compound of the School of Art, a four-storeyed building with office accommodation on the ground and first floors and residential quarters for two Superintendents and four Sergeants on the 2nd and 3rd floors has been administratively approved by Government and the construction work will shortly be started.

Arms Act.

23. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 438 covering 641 weapons and the number cancelled was 483 covering 721 weapons. At the close of the year there were 6,315 licensed persons possessing 9,409 arms which shows a decrease of 45 in licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1934. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 19 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., seven Indian and two European ; 13, including the above 9, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and breech and muzzle-loading guns and ammunition. Two deal in old arms, 2 in lead shot and 2 in swords.

During the year 3,103 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from dealers in Bombay.

10 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all of them were convicted.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act, 395 licenses were issued. They are classified in table " C " appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

11 persons were prosecuted under the Act, of whom 10 were convicted and 1 was acquitted.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act, classified in table " D " appended to the report, show an increase of 43 compared with the last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 181 which is a decrease of 30 as compared with the figures for the year 1934.

There are 146 underground tanks with pumps installed against 171 during the previous year.

4 persons were prosecuted under the Act, of whom 2 were convicted and 2 were acquitted.

Poisons Act. 111 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted.

Tram cars. A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table " F ". The number of slight accidents show a decrease of 85 as compared with the figures of 1934 and that of the serious accidents a decrease of 6. There were 12 fatalities.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were—

Parel Road	..	..	151
Girgaum Road	..	..	35
Hornby Road	..	..	29
Sandhurst Road	..	..	28
Vincent Road	..	..	16
Grant Road	..	..	14
Frere Road	..	..	13
Mint Road	..	..	11
Mahomedalli Road	..	..	10

Theatres. Licenses were renewed in the case of 4 theatres, 6 cinema theatres and 26 cinemas. 2 cinemas, viz., the " Radio Cinema " which has been erected at Palton Road behind the Crawford Market, and the " Plaza Talkies " which has been erected at the foot of Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, were newly licensed during the year under report.

2 circuses visited Bombay and 236 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act. During the year under review 4,160 cars, 217 motor cycles and 365 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures of 1934 and 1935 are given below :—

	Cars.		Motor cycles.		Lorries.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
American	2,877	2,900	23	26	30	95
English	937	961	143	164	95	260
Continental	259	299	20	27	4	10
Total ..	4,073	4,160	186	217	129	365

The amount of fees collected in registering these vehicles was Rs. 1,30,250.

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 12,500.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year, are as follows :—

	Bombay City vehicles.		Presidency vehicles.	
	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.	Vehicles renewed on payment of the usual renewal fee (applications received before date of expiry).	On payment of full fee.
Cars	9,494	187	10,551	401
Cycles	443	25	696	40
Lorries	1,031	20	49	14
Total ..	10,968	232	11,296	455

The amount collected in fees for the renewal of registration of these vehicles was approximately Rs. 7,64,686.

The figures of motor vehicles registered and re-registered in each district of the Presidency proper, the City of Bombay and the places outside the Presidency, during the year, are given in Table E (2), appended to the report.

There were 959 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October. The taxi meters were carefully checked and complaints of overcharging were negligible. A stricter method of examining taxi meters has been introduced and all meters are now tested in accordance with the system employed by the Metropolitan Police, London.

76 lorries and 190 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,280 ; 119 permits were issued to drivers of public lorries and 203 were issued to drivers of omnibuses. 173 Conductors' permits were issued.

There were 4,720 motor accidents or 668 more than in the previous year. The figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons ; for instance, collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 86 were fatal accidents resulting in 86 deaths or one more than in the previous year. The motor vehicles involved in such accidents were thoroughly examined by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In 20 of the fatal accident cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault, and as one driver died after the accident, prosections were launched in the remaining 19 cases, with the following results :—

Convicted	3
Acquitted	2
Discharged	2
Pending	12
	19

In 59 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them. In 7 cases the drivers concerned could not be traced.

Included in the above, the following 4 cases are worthy of special mention :—

(1) A taxi entering a side lane at night passed over three persons including a woman, sleeping in the lane with their heads towards its centre. The driver accelerated speed and disappeared. The woman died on the spot while the other two persons escaped with minor injuries.

(2) The driver of a car proceeding along Hornby Vellard, while engaged in conversation with its other occupants, lost control of the car which dashed through the wooden railings and fell on the rocks below with the result that the driver was killed on the spot and the occupants considerably injured.

(3) An unfortunate cripple beggar crawled in front of a taxi that had stopped to set down passengers. The driver not having seen the beggar on moving off drove over him with the result that he succumbed to the injuries.

(4) A Hindu male came by his death as a result of the most reprehensible and inhuman conduct on the part of the driver who while out for a joy ride with his friends mounted a foot path and ran over the deceased who became entangled in the understructure of the car and was dragged for some six miles. The driver did not stop the car when an alarm was raised or when his attention was drawn to the sound of a human voice from beneath the car. He was awarded the maximum punishment prescribed by law, viz., 2 years rigorous imprisonment, his licence was cancelled by Government and he was permanently disqualified from obtaining one in future.

Of the 86 fatal accidents, 26 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 27 between mid-day and 5 p.m., 27 between 5 p. m. and mid-night and 5 between mid-night and 7 a.m. The time of accident in one case is

not known. In 17 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age. In 41 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years; in 11 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 17 cases the age was over 50 years.

Motor cars were concerned in 39 fatal accidents, light lorries in 18 and heavy lorries in 23. In 6 cases the vehicles were not traced.

Periodical inspections were carried out particularly of heavy motor vehicles whilst running on the roads. As a result 546 vehicles, i.e., 198 cars, 264 trucks, 80 lorries and 4 motor cycles were found to have serious mechanical defects due to overloading and faulty maintenance and the registrations of the vehicles were cancelled till the defects were rectified. In each case both the driver and the owner were prosecuted for using and permitting the use of a defective vehicle.

In addition to these road inspections 2,043 heavy motor vehicles, trucks and omnibuses were inspected at the Head Police Office. On an average each vehicle was twice inspected before certified as fit.

The registration of 24 heavy motor vehicles was permanently cancelled as these were found to be mechanically worn out and dangerous for use on the road.

In all there were 2,741 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,982 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,501 and 1,543 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 20,834; the fees thereby accruing amounted to Rs. 1,43,193.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district visited :—

Kaira	225
Thana	258
West Khandesh	279
Nasik	404
Poona	644
Satara	521
Sholapur	206
Belgaum	615
Dharwar	209
Kolaba	210
Ratnagiri	201

This represents a decrease of 618 public motor vehicles inspected in the mofussil during the year.

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, plied their omnibuses over 8 different routes in Bombay City during the year. Last year the number of routes was 10 and the reason for this number being reduced to 8 is that three routes were combined into one, viz., the " A " route which runs the whole length of the island from the Afghan Church, Colaba, to Mahim. The omnibuses are kept in excellent condition and cover the routes to a scheduled time. 47 new omnibuses were licensed during the year.

Table " E."

No.	Particulars.	1934.	1935.
1	Number of cars and cycles registered	4,259	4,377
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and freshly registered in Bombay	511	612
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ..	129	365
4	Approximate number of cars and motor cycles in Bombay	11,050	11,300
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	955	1,200
6	General (Trade) numbers issued ..	85	110
7	Number of transfers effected ..	9,901	10,503
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire ..	1,005	959
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire ..	108	76
10	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire ..	139	190
11	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates) ..	19,765	20,834
12	Number of public motor car licenses issued ..	1,306	1,280
13	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued ..	138	119
14	Number of public motor bus licenses issued ..	167	203
15	Number of Bus Conductor's permits issued ..	149	173
16	Number of temporary licenses issued ..	5,373	6,533
17	Number of accidents including fatalities ..	4,052	4,720
18	Number of fatal accidents	84	86
19	Number of prosecutions	2,501	2,741
20	Number of convictions	1,543	1,982
21	Number of acquittals	228	195
22	Number of cases withdrawn	152	224
23	Number of cases struck off	3	4
24	Number of cases pending	575	336
25	Number of persons driving warned	2,084	2,664
26	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	223	170
27	Number of public motor car licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	12	5
28	Number of motor vehicles registrations of which were suspended	472	546
29	Number of heavy motor vehicles registration of which was permanently cancelled	21	24

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the owner's (A) and driver's (B) permits issued and renewed in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency is shown in Table E (1) appended to the report.

Pilgrims.

24. During the outward pilgrim season of 1934–35, 5,935 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz.

25. The total number of fires in the City in 1935 was 307 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 14,67,614. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires.

Fires	276
Value of property lost	Rs. 7,06,275

26. The accompanying table indicates the variations during the year in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force. The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 4,499 as against 4,228 in 1934.

Statement D, Police establishment.

The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 8·30 as compared with 1 to 10·60 in 1934 and 1 to 11·87 in 1933.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 31·09 as compared with 25·92 in 1934 and 23·78 in 1933.

27. During the year under report, 189 muskets of ·476 bore were returned to the Kirkee Arsenal while 128 new muskets of ·410 bore were purchased from the same source. Our entire Armed Police (head constables and constables) are now armed with ·410 bore muskets while 100 muskets of ·476 bore which we still have are utilized for the purpose of training recruits.

Armament, Statement E.

Punishments and rewards.

28. During the year 206 officers and men were punished as compared with 156 in 1934.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	199
Judicially punished	4
Dismissed (inclusive of 3 dismissed after being judicially punished)	6

Of the total number punished 3 were Europeans and 203 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were held.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) Good service tickets	5,639
(*b*) Silver stripes	23
(*c*) Two stripes	52
(*d*) One stripe	109
(*e*) Money rewards from the Customs and Excise Departments	26
(*f*) Money rewards from the Magistrates and District Police	27
(*g*) Money rewards granted by the Commissioner of Police	1,020
(*h*) Money rewards paid by members of the Public, etc.	48
Total ..	6,944

The following officers and men were awarded titles and medals :—

New Year's Honours.

Name with rank.	Title or Medal.
Inspector Rao Sahib S. R. Patwardhan ..	Rao Bahadur.
Inspector S. K. Dere	Rao Sahib.

Birthday Honours.

Inspector Abdul Qadir Khan	Khan Sahib.
Miss Evelyn Scott, Senior Nurse, Northcote Police Hospital	Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, 2nd Class.
Police Constable Mohamed Issak Solkar, No. 191/H.	Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
Sub-Inspector G. D. Patel	
Head Constable Hari Mahadoo Tari, No. 1614/H	
Police Constable Ibrahim Dhaktoo Hodekar, No. 3281/H.	
Police Constable Saba Makaji Gholap, No. 1295/H.	

On the occasion of the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, 68 officers and men (including Police Hospital and Head Police Office staff) were awarded Silver Jubilee medals.

Education.

29. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 166 against 164 in the preceding year. Of these, 147 were literate in English against 143 in 1934. Literate head constables and constables numbered 2,500 as against 2,103 in 1934. Of these, 349 have a knowledge of English as against 258 in the preceding year.

638 recruits came under training of whom 340 were allotted to Divisions, 23 resigned, 27 were discharged, while 248 continued under training at the close of the year.

The First Aid classes for officers and men were kindly arranged for by Dr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Unions Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. 19 officers and 141 constables passed the examination in First Aid to the Injured.

We are indebted to Dr. D. S. Bharucha for his honorary work.

A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. 35 Naiks out of 51 who attended this course passed the examination.

Casualties.

30. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1935 as compared with 1934 :—

	1934.	1935.
(1) Resigned	30	46
(2) Discharged	98	57
(3) Dismissed	1	6
(4) Died	16	12
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	104	163
(6) Deserted	....	1
Total ..	249	285

Health.

31. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year 1935 was 4,615 as compared with 4,778 in 1934. Of these, 20 were suffering from Tuberculosis.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
Indian Officers and men	60·36	63·45
European officers	1·70	1·73

There has been a slight rise in the daily number on the sick list, but this is probably due to an increase of about 300 officers and men in the actual strength of the Force over that of the previous year. On the

other hand in spite of the increase in the Force, the total number of admissions to hospital has gone down by 163, which may be taken as indicating a steady improvement in the general health of the Force.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 16 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year. 4 more were enlisted during the year making a total of 20. Of these 2 resigned while 3 were discharged, leaving a balance of 15 at the close of the year.

Inspection of arms and ammunition.

32. All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The annual musketry practice was held as usual at Ghatkopar.

The annual Revolver Course was fired by 260 officers as compared with 251 in 1934 with the following results :—

67 officers obtained markmen's points as against 70 in 1934.

40 were first class shots.

76 were second class shots.

35 were third class shots.

42 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 25·77 as against 27·89 in 1934 and 30·33 in 1933.

The revolver challenge cup was won by Sergeant W. E. Rispin.

Street accidents.

33. During the year 1935, 101 persons were killed and 3,524 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 102 killed and 3,176 injured in the preceding year :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	12	227
By motor vehicles	86	2,278
By hack victorias	1	356
By other public conveyances ..	2	545
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	..	118
	101	3,524

As compared with the figures for the year 1934 there was a decrease of 1 in the number of persons killed and an increase of 348 in the number of persons injured.

The increase in injured persons is shared by motor vehicles (277), other public conveyances (103) and private conveyances other than motor cars (48). Decreases occur with tram cars (34) and hack victorias (46).

An analysis of fatal motor accidents for the last three years gives the following figures:—

Year.	Cars and Taxis.	Motor cycles.	Commercial vehicles, heavy and light lorries.	Buses.	Untraced.	Total.
1933 ..	31	..	31	6	2	70
1934 ..	39	1	37	5	2	84
1935 ..	39	..	38	3	6	86

and shows very little difference from last year, except in the case of untraced fatalities, which might be construed as an indication of the growing callousness of a section of the Bombay Motoring Community. The increase of two fatal accidents from motor vehicles in the year whilst regrettable could only be expected in view of the ever increasing traffic on the roads, and one can only be thankful that it was not greater, considering that the first ten days of the New Year produced no less than 7 such fatal accidents.

It is to be hoped that compulsory insurance for heavy motor vehicles and the increased taxation on them will result in a considerable reduction of those semi-decrepit commercial vehicles to which I referred last year, vehicles which even in spite of constant repairs rarely succeed in remaining in a mechanically sound condition for more than a short space of time.

Non-fatal accidents continue to increase, and must be expected to increase to some extent in proportion with the increase of motor vehicles on roads towards improving whose safety for the pedestrian very little in a material sense is being done. Inadequate and insufficient pavements, non-provision of definite parking places and consequent congestion of streets by standing vehicles, a dearth of traffic islands which both ensure a haven of refuge for the pedestrian and a uniform flow for the vehicle, non-improvement of street lighting to keep pace with modern conditions, all these are factors which contribute directly or indirectly to the growing toll of accidents to the citizens of Bombay. A further contributing factor is to be found in the legal acceptance of a plea of " error of judgment " when a risky piece of driving has led to a prosecution. The discharge of accused in such cases soon becomes widely known and probably has the effect of tempting certain motorists to take unjustifiable risks.

34. During the year 1935, the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Conveyances.

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles		3,918
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles		2,353
Motors (private)	}	11,300
Motors (plying for hire)		
Motor lorries (private)	}	1,200
Motor lorries (plying for hire) ..		

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,189 victorias, 1,515 labour carts and 214 hand carts.

During the year, the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 12,072 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act. 542 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods while 17 licenses were either cancelled or not renewed. 259 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

There were in all 8 cases of theft, criminal breach of trust, rash driving, etc., against hack-victoria, labour cart and hand cart drivers during the year. Of these 3 ended in conviction, 3 in discharge, while 2 were pending at the close of the year.

35. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 1,098 notices consisting of 29,497 paragraphs and 421 supplements, besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

Miscellaneous.

(*b*) During the year under report 3,750 cases were prosecuted by the 8 Police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court) with satisfactory results. The figures for the previous three years are :—

1932	..	..	..	4,926
1933	..	..	..	2,832
1934	..	..	..	3,139

(*c*) Both the cattle pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Poundkeeper, the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

8,489 animals were impounded during the year as detailed below :—

(*a*) By the police ..	..	..	..	8,079
(*b*) By the public ..	..	..	..	410

The figures for the previous three years are—

	1932	1933	1934
(*a*) By the police ..	15,584	11,421	8,469
(*b*) By the public	762	906	583

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses granted for places of public entertainment, class A (those at which intoxicating liquors are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under class A) which remain open after 9-30 p. m. :—

Class A	616
Class B	2,252

(*e*) During the year 1935, 207 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force were paid bonus money and sent to their destinations by the police. 70 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on them by the Union Government.

(*f*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank showed a slight improvement owing to certain facilities afforded to its members with larger holdings. There was an appreciable reduction in the number of resignations, while the membership increased from 1,827 to 2,087, the share capital from Rs. 2,62,653 to Rs. 2,75,546 and the monthly income from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800. Owing to the continuance of restrictions on indiscriminate borrowing coupled with the fact that the bulk of the Bank's funds has to be invested outside in gilt-edged securities at comparatively low rates of interest, the Bank could pay only 4 per cent. dividend on its share capital.

The Bank has built up reserves exceeding Rs. 60,000 and its financial position remains as strong as before. It continues to enjoy the destinction of being classed as " A " by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for which its capable Chairman Mr. W. W. Godwin deserves to be complimented.

(*g*) *Recruitment of depressed classes.*—29 Mahars, 2 Mochis and 1 Chambhar were recruited during the year 1935. Of these, 1 resigned and 2 were discharged.

(*h*) The Traffic Advisory Committee which was appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvements in traffic control in the city of Bombay. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1934 was submitted to Government in October 1935; a report on its work during the year 1935 will be submitted in due course.

(*i*) This year the number of cases which took six months or longer for a decision to be reached in the Courts was 84 as against 54 in the previous year.

(j) The following events of interest occurred during the year :—

(1) Of outstanding importance was the Silver Jubilee celebration of His late Majesty and Queen Mary. Bombay responded with marked enthusiasm and loyalty to this unique occasion. The illuminations were particularly fine and the crowded thoroughfares taxed the resources of the force to the utmost.

(2) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay honoured the Bombay City Police by reviewing them on the 3rd December and decorating 18 officers and men (Indian titles to 3 officers, Indian Police medal to 5 officers and men, Silver Jubilee medals to 10 officers unable to attend the investiture earlier in the year).

36. Once more I have great pleasure in placing on record my indebtedness to my Deputy Commissioners of Police and the other officers and men for their loyal co-operation and hard work during the year. The Office staff under its indefatigable and thoroughly reliable Superintendent Mr. Chhaganlal Maneklal Tijoriwala, M.B.E., I.S.O., did excellent work during this as in past years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	1	2	...	3	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	7	...	7	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	7	23	...	30	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	4	22	...	26	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	4	23	...	27	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	14	...	14	...
		Total ...	17	92	...	109	1
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	9	48	...	57	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	13	...	15	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	5	8	...	13	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	20	...	25	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	9	...	11	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	12	...	13	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	65	...	65	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	62	254	...	316	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	4	...	7	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	84	350	...	434	5
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	13	109	...	122	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	5	19	...	24	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	33	...	43	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1 withdrawn.
...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	7	
1	6	10	4	9	23	3	...	26	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	12	1	9	22	...	...	22	
...	15	6	5	1	12	1	...	13	
...	4	8	2	...	10	...	...	10	
1	29	43	16	19	78	5	1	83	2 withdrawn.
...	14	17	11	12	40	...	...	40	2 died; 1 lunatic.
...	7	3	1	4	8	...	...	8	
...	2	8	3	...	11	...	...	11	
...	5	8	12	...	20	...	...	20	
1	...	4	6	...	10	...	...	10	1 withdrawn.
...	1	1	1	10	12	...	...	12	
...	...	60	5	...	65	...	...	65	
2	63	102	114	34	250	1	...	251	1 lunatic; 70 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
...	1	2	1	3	6	...	...	6	
5	80	134	163	46	343	1	...	344	1 lunatic; 84 compounded; 5 withdrawn.
4	10	26	20	62	108	13	...	121	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	5	15	3	1	19	...	...	19	
1	6	21	14	1	36	1	...	37	1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	23	56	...	79	...
		Total ...	224	1,000	...	1,224	5
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	6	57	...	63	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	9	...	9	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	74	920	10	984	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	80	986	10	1,056	1
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	2	26	...	28	...
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	2	14	...	16	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	1	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	5	40	...	45	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	194	3,561	60	3,695	6
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	113	685	...	798	1
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	16	87	...	103	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	77	357	...	434	3
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	2	5	...	7	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	402	4,695	60	5,037	10

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	26	20	25	6	51	...	...	51	6 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
15	220	421	379	179	979	17	...	996	2 died; 3 lunatics; 10 withdrawn; 161 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	20	12	17	49	2	...	51	
...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	54	210	56	663	939	...	...	939	1 lunatic; 4 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	67	239	68	680	997	3	...	1,000	1 lunatic; 4 withdrawn.
...	2	7	18	1	26	46	1	72	15 compounded.
1	4	2	9	...	11	...	...	11	3 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
1	6	9	28	1	38	46	1	84	18 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	218	1,238	211	1,989	3,498	14	1	3,513	4 lunatics; 1 withdrawn.
8	109	260	79	341	680	127	3	807	3 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
1	7	62	32	...	94	1	...	95	1 withdrawn; 1 transferred.
12	53	117	90	158	365	111	6	476	23 compounded; 7 withdrawn; 1 absconded.
...	...	4	1	2	7	13	...	20	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	387	1,681	413	2,490	4,644	266	10	4,910	4 lunatics; 11 withdrawn; 27 compounded; 1 transferred; 1 absconded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion .	...	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	19	266	...	285	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,119	133,066	...	134,185	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	16	...	16	...
		Total ...	1,138	133,348	...	134,486	...
		Grand Total ...	1,866	140,162	70	141,958	17

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against Serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of
(5)—Explanation of differences between figures and column 10 of Statement A, Part I,
From Serial No. 11, 4 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 21, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 22-A, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 23, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 26, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 32, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
3	17	242	20	3	265	2	...	267	1 withdrawn.
185	1,369	128,626	3,998	...	132,624	25,261	24,549	157,905	3 died; 4 absconded; 478 withdrawn; 33 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities.
...	...	15	1	...	16	...	...	16	1 withdrawn.
188	1,386	128,883	4,019	3	132,905	25,285	24,549	158,190	3 died; 4 absconded; 480 withdrawn; 33 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities.
255	2,095	131,277	4,923	3,372	139,642	25,622	24,561	165,264	8 lunatics; 5 absconded; 5 died; 1 transferred; 206 compounded; 508 withdrawn; 33 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.
shown against Serial Nos. 11, 12, 14, 21, 22-A, 23, 26, 32, 33, 34 and 36 in column 4 of this statement for 1934 occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
Serial No. 13.
Serial No. 9, 4 to Serial No. 18 and 2 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 23, and 1 to Serial No. 31.
Serial No. 33.
Serial No. 8.
Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 33.
Serial No. 40.
Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 33, and 2 to Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 33.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	... ...	1 ...	... ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	4	2	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	10	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	5	17	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	4	14	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	31	151	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	21	...
		Total ...	47	216	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	18	64	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	1	19	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	8	11	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	24	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	9	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	2	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	65	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	114	396	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	4	3	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	206	495	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	10	67	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...
23A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	11	27	1

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn
1	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	15	11	4	4	5	3	...	3	1 withdrawn.
...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	12	2	6	4	...	...	...	
2	53	27	26	4	126	6	...	6	1 died.
...	16	13	3	...	6	...	...	...	1 dealt with under Section 466 Criminal Procedure Code in previous year and brought up again for trial.
5	116	74	42	14	141	10	1	9	2 withdrawn; 1 died; 1 dealt with under Section 466 Criminal Procedure Code in previous year and brought up again for trial.
5	41	22	19	3	33	...	...	...	2 died: 1 lunatic.
...	6	3	3	...	14	...	...	...	
2	16	9	7	2	1	...	...	...	
...	23	8	15	...	7	...	...	...	
...	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
...	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	
...	65	60	5	...	...	...	...	...	
6	379	146	233	21	118	2	...	2	1 lunatic; 6 non-cognizable: 115 compounded: 7 withdrawn.
1	5	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	
16	540	189	351	40	135	5	...	5	1 lunatic; 2 absconded; 6 non-cognizable; 152 compounded; 15 withdrawn.
3	59	33	26	8	13	21	...	21	1 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	24	20	4	...	13	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	8	35	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	56	...
		Total ...	412	1,273	3
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	7	76	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	9	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	45	366	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	52	451	2

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	37	22	15	...	5	1	...	1	1 compounded.
1	54	25	29	...	23	...	...	...	9 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
35	1,263	545	718	77	363	30	...	30	2 died; 3 lunatics; 14 non-cognizable; 2 absconded; 26 withdrawn; 277 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	59	25	34	4	18	2	..	2	
...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
40	336	262	74	10	35	...	...	...	1 lunatic; 1 dealt with under section 466, C. P. C., in previous year and brought up again for trial; 3 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	404	296	108	14	58	3	...	3	1 lunatic; 3 withdrawn; 1 dealt with under section 466 C. P. C., in previous year and brought up again for trial.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	7	30	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	16	1
32 A	506	Criminal intimidation	1	...	...
		Total ...	10	46	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 136	... 1,842	... 11
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	87	397	2
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	24	103	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	101	247	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3	6	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	351	2,595	13

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	37	11	26	...	...	66	1	65	15 compounded.
...	13	4	9	...	4	...	...	...	3 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	51	15	36	...	4	66	1	65	18 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
115	1,691	1,356	335	317	157	15	1	14	4 lunatics; 2 withdrawn.
9	368	274	94	264	105	161	3	158	1 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
2	116	78	38	...	8	1	...	1	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
20	258	129	129	101	56	131	7	124	1 lunatic; 1 absconded; 2 non-cognizable; 47 compounded; 8 withdrawn.
...	8	7	1	2	...	16	...	16	1 absconded; 1 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
146	2,451	1,844	607	684	326	324	11	313	5 lunatics; 2 non-cognizable; 1 transferred; 2 absconded; 13 withdrawn; 49 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Section of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisance punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	19	262	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1,575	139,440	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911).	...	16	...
		Total ...	1,594	139,718	...
		Grand Total ...	2,466	144,300	20

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by
(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.
(3) Explanation of differences between figures shown against Serial Nos. 11, 12, 14, for 1934, occasioned by alteration of charges by trying courts:—
From Serial No. 11, 4 persons transferred to Serial No. 13.
From Serial No. 12, 8 persons transferred to Serial No. 9, 8 to Serial No. 18 and
From Serial No. 14, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 23 and 4 to Serial No. 31.
From Serial No. 21, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 33.
From Serial No. 22-A, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 8.
From Serial No. 23, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 29.
From Serial No. 26, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 33.
From Serial No. 32, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 40.
From Serial No. 33, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 29.
From Serial No. 34, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 33 and 3 to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 36, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 33.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
1	266	242	24	1	14	2	...	2	1 withdrawn.
...	139,104	133,558	5,546	...	1,899	25,288	24,555	733	6 died; 6 absconded; 495 withdrawn; 45 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities.
...	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
1	139,386	133,815	5,571	1	1,913	25,293	24,555	738	6 died; 6 absconded; 497 withdrawn; 45 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities.
231	143,672	136,590	7,082	790	2,800	25,726	24,568	1,158	9 lunatics; 10 absconded; 9 died; 1 transferred; 16 non-cognizable; 344 compounded; 542 withdrawn; 45 handed over to relatives; 4 handed over to military authorities; 2 dealt with under section 466, C.P.C., and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.
under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part II,

21, 22-A, 23, 26, 32, 33, 34 and 36 in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II,

10 to Serial No. 20.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	1	1
		Total ...	.....	1	1
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	3	3
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	.....	24	24
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	16	16
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	3	3
8	264 t 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 t 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	7	7
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	53	53
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	19	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	24	25	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	.....	10	10
		Total ...	.....	10	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*				
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	83	589	672
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	69	683	752
18	374	... Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	152	1,272	1,424
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	.....	16	16
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	7	135	142
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	3	29	32
		Total ...	10	180	190
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298	... Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	2	61	63
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	.....	71	71
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	37	670	707
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	3	56	59
		Total ...	42	858	900

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	1	537	5	92	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	1	630	15	77	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	2	1,167	20	169	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	126	2	12	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	2	171	2	14	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	58	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	65	1	1	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	621	4	49	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	1	796	5	51	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	51	51
34	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	11	11
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	Factory Act ...	.....	45	45
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	1	1
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	2,553	38,476	41,029
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time).	1	204	205
39	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	.....	16	16
40	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Companies Act ...	.....	1	1
41	Act XIII of 1924 ...	Children Act ...	.....	1	1
42	Act VII of 1912 ...	Smoke Nuisance Act ...	.....	8	8
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	2	2
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	.....	223	223
45	Act XXII of 1934 ...	Air Craft Act ...	.....	2	2
46	Act 1922 ...	Electricity Act ...	.....	1	1
47	Act XVII of 1933 ...	Telegraph Act ...	.....	3	3
48	Act IV of 1923 ...	Indian Mines Act ...	.....	2	2
		Total ...	2,554	39,047	41,601
		Grand Total ...	2,758	41,421	44,179

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 8th February 1936.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reverse on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	25	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,568	608	29,448	5,405	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	24	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,616	659	29,921	5,405	.....	.....	.....
115	5,621	2,826	29,974	5,643	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate,

Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	2	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	2	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	3	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 237 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	.....	30	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	16	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	3	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	.....	10	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	62	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	14	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	14	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
30	...	4	24	80·00	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	... ..	.....	...	.....
16	...	13	1	6·25	2	.....	...	.....
3	...	3	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
10	...	4	6	60·00	.....	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
62	...	24	33	53·22	4	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
14	...	11	2	14·28	1	.....	...	.....
14	...	11	2	14·28	1	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 353, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	103	964	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	101	1,300	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	204	2,264	...	.....
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	26	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	9	167	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	7	45	...	.....
		Total ...	16	238	...	.....
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	76	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	.....	94	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	56	1,116	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	3	56	...	.....
		Total ...	61	1,342	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons tried				Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)		Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,067	64	858	7	0·65	137	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,401	43	1,190	37	2·64	130	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,468	107	2,048	44	1·78	267	2	...	.....
25	...	23	...	.....	2	1	...	.....
176	1	152	2	1·13	20	1	...	.....
52	...	50	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
254	1	225	2	0·78	24	2	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
78	7	69	...	.....	1	1	...	.....
94	8	83	2	2·12	1	.....	...	.....
1,172	46	1,059	4	0·34	63	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
59	2	57	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,408	68	1,368	6	0·42	65	1	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (Feeding charges).	.....	51	...	.....
34	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosive Act ...	.....	11	...	.....
35	Act XIV of 1881...	Factory Act ...	.....	45	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
37	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	2,553	38,476	...	.....
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open after time).	1	204	...	.....
39	Section 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	.....	16	...	.....
40	Act VII of 1913...	Indian Companies' Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
41	Act XIII of 1924 .	Children Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
42	Act VII of 1912 ...	Smoke Nuisance Act ...	.....	9	...	.....
43	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment Duty Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
44	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (Rash driving).	.....	223	...	.....
45	Act XXII of 1934 .	Air Craft Act ...	.....	2	...	.....
46	Act 1922 ...	Electricity Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
47	Act XVII of 1933.	Telegraph Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
48	Act IV of 1923 ...	Indian Mines Act ...	.....	12	...	.....
		Total ...	2,554	39,060	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	2,835	42,982	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 8th February 1936.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
51	...	6	20	39·21	.....	25	...	.....
11	...	1	10	90·90	.....	.....	...	.....
45	...	1	44	97·77	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
41,029	...	608	29,448	76·54	5,405	5,568	...	.....
205	...	1	202	98·53	.....	2	...	.....
16	...	16	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8	...	8	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
9	...	...	9	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
223	...	24	178	79·82	.....	21	...	.....
2	...	...	2	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
12	...	...	12	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
41,614	...	661	29,932	71·92	5,405	5,616	...	.....
45,817	171	4,239	30,019	65·51	5,766	5,622	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1935.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	761	188	24·63	1,40,286	39,014	27·81
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	71*	...	.....	15,085	...
(*c*) Other thefts	3,348	1,258	37·57	2,85,936	85,203	29·80
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	47	9	19·15	2,908	308	10·51
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	605	167	27·56	2,50,498	42,925	17·14
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	2	2	100%	1,666	1,666	100%
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	318	...	.....	2,485	...
Total ...	4,767	2,013	40·97	6,81,294	1,86,686	27·40
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	17	4	23·53	43,010	9,769	22·71
Total ...	17	4	23·53	43,010	9,769	22·71

* Of these, 60 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	... Cases	16
,, 3	... ,,	3
,, 5	... Rs.	13,212
,, 6	... ,,	2,175

(2) Rs. 2,983 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 14,093 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

RP Bk K 8-10

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	**7	8	9	10	11.
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	10	...	46	27	137*	96	383	9	...
Temporary Staff to overhaul and re-organize C. I. D. Records.	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...
Formation of a Modus Operandi Bureau.	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Additional Police Prosecutor.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Staff for Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court for trial of Municipal Cases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Harbour Police Watch and Ward Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee (26 Police Central).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Temporary Staff for Port Haj Committee (33 Central Public Health).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary Clerical Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the ..

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

*Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

D.

Police during the year 1935.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,739	47	...	4,499	39,06,602	2,58,513	41,65,515	30	1,161,383	...	18	...	·0067	258·14	139,863	31·09
2	...	...	9	14,390	...	14,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,864	...	3,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3,973	...	3,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	5	2,052	...	2,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	10	...	2,035	2,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	1,073	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15	...	...	16	4,191	...	4,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,752	...	3,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11,755	...	11,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

financial year ending 31st March 1936.
in Bombay City.

are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	306	4,178	304	4,157	15	722	270

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	6,944	299	2,500	495	398	1,200	1,258	411

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

* The figure shown in column No. 11 includes 3 men dismissed after being

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1935.

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	6*	10	189	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
163	46	6	57	1	12	103·45	1·46	0·27	23	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.
judicially punished.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1935.

Serial No.	Offence	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons Discharged	Result of persons convicted						Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
					Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged		
1	Theft ...	127	83	31	32	1	13	4	19	14	13	
2	Criminal breach of trust.	14	12	2	6	...	2	3	...	1	...	
3	House-breaking and theft.	10	9	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	
4	Hurt ...	5	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
5	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to theft etc.	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	
6	Cheating ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
11	Grievous Hurt ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
12	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc. for prostitution.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
13	Causing obstruction ...	107	99	6	...	...	...	85	...	14	2	
14	Wilful trespass ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Receiving of stolen property.	7	6	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	
16	Begging for alms ...	30	12	9	6	1	...	3	2	...	9	
17	Disorderly behaviour ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
18	Committing nuisance...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
19	Miscellaneous offences under Bombay City Police Act.	10	6	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	
20	Children Act ...	255	107	101	91	...	...	2	3	11	45	1 lunatic. 1 absconding.
21	Gambling Act ...	31	10	17	2	...	...	4	3	1	4	
22	Prevention of prostitution Act.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Municipal Act ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	
	Grand Total ...	621	367	173	150	4	21	117	29	46	79	1 lunatic 1 absconding.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A.

(Paragraph 23.)

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1934	1935
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	812	727
2	Export licenses	836	941
3	Import licenses	466	455
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	857	812
5	Journey licenses (XX)	367	377
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	9	9
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	156	144
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	14	15
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,095	6,162
10	Permits to public servants	21	33
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	221	170
12	Dealers' licenses	17	19
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	1
14	Licenses to manufacture lead shots for air guns and air rifles.	Nil.	1
	Total ...	9,872	9,866

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses according to communities—(Paragraph 23).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	1,102	1,028	354	579	28	42	11	17	18	2	78	1	...	3,260	2,018
Hindus ...	333	1,178	500	215	12	215	125	15	48	...	21	...	1	2,663	1,908
Parsis ...	450	552	293	353	7	65	91	12	11	...	17	...	4	1,855	1,170
Indian Christians...	122	326	20	10	6	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	410
Muhammadans ...	219	530	145	100	13	46	34	4	...	2	2	...	...	1,095	781
Japanese ...	4	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	11
Jews ...	5	10	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17
Total ...	2,235	3,632	1,320	1,265	66	371	267	48	77	4	118	1	5	9,409	6,315

TABLE B (1).

New licenses—(Paragraph 23).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	127	144	21	43	3	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	352	218
Hindus ...	11	66	20	13	...	16	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	141	109
Parsis ...	17	22	12	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	47
Indian Christians...	3	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Muhammadans ...	8	39	6	3	1	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	65	49
Japanese ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	166	284	60	65	5	34	15	1	9	1	...	...	1	641	438

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 23).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	111	124	40	78	3	2	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	361	231
Hindus... ...	20	52	23	10	2	9	6	...	24	...	...	...	...	146	117
Parsis	27	31	19	18	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	65
Indian Christians.	9	14	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22
Muhammadans ...	18	39	11	3	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	54
Japanese ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	186	262	95	109	10	16	16	...	25	...	...	...	2	721	483

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 23).

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	137	106
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	176	100
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	8	7
Left India	65	47
Held under exemption	3	3
No trace	17	14
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	315	206
Total ...	721	483

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

AP Bk K 8—11

TABLE C.

Explosives—(Paragraph 23).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Form in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1934	1935
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	11	5
2	Possession and sale	B	343	368
3	Possession	C	Nil	Nil
4	Do.	F	Nil	Nil
5	License in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	2	3
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes.)	EE	2	Nil
7	General transport licenses ...	II	15	14
8	Magazine buildings	J	5	5
		Total ...	378	395

TABLE D.

Petroleum—(Paragraph 23).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1934	1935
1	General import licenses	49	42
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	333	401
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	5	5
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	5	1
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	6	6
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	211	181
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	2	3
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's) licenses ...	21	29
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	33	40
	Total ...	665	708

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (1).

(Paragraph 23.)

Districts	Motor driving licenses		Owner's permits "A"		Driver's permits "B"	
	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	223	3,067	276	182	374	432
Panch Mahals	34	187	29	56	29	72
Kaira	45	414	63	162	72	199
Broach	24	159	17	26	25	31
Surat	149	773	172	114	98	274
Thana	57	377	70	188	53	261
Ahmednagar	156	711	172	168	165	259
East Khandesh	70	611	75	294	76	357
West Khandesh	65	447	107	176	138	191
Nasik	140	866	59	315	139	351
Poona	941	3,170	354	290	432	419
Satara	69	659	144	288	145	376
Sholapur	80	599	99	107	157	151
Belgaum	140	902	365	250	303	444
Bijapur	33	353	47	136	74	182
Dharwar	95	701	54	160	34	314
North Kanara	35	378	65	85	76	143
Kolaba	69	328	108	131	96	183
Ratnagiri	11	419	35	164	36	281
Bombay Suburban District ...	154	667	143	135	132	197

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE E (2).

(Paragraph 23.)

Districts	New motor vehicles registered			Motor vehicles re-registered		
	Cars	Cycles	Lorries	Cars	Cycles	Lorries
Ahmedabad	373	16	9	1,764	51	12
Panch Mahals	17	1	...	91	1	...
Kaira	45	2	...	264	1	...
Broach	17	3	...	105	3	...
Surat	93	...	...	705	13	1
Thana	46	...	...	357	16	4
Ahmednagar	112	2	4	402	51	1
East Khandesh	44	2	...	446	27	1
West Khandesh	68	...	1	361	14	...
Nasik	92	1	...	549	29	1
Poona	362	64	8	1,957	307	14
Satara	88	1	...	357	21	1
Sholapur	71	11	1	396	49	1
Belgaum	135	...	9	561	23	7
Bijapur	17	1	...	201	5	...
Dharwar	61	...	...	431	15	...
North Kanara	16	...	1	170	10	1
Kolaba	26	...	...	233	5	...
Ratnagiri	65	1	1	217	10	1
Bombay Suburban District ...	182	7	22	1,063	62	18
Outside Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.	55	3	1	322	23	...
Bombay City	2,175	102	303	9,681	468	1,051

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F.

(Paragraph 23.)

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers			In collision with			
	1934	1935	Alighting	Boarding	Pedestrians	Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	Total
Slight	457	372	97	39	86	100	19	31	372
Serious	62	56	15	5	26	1	3	6	56
Fatal	9	12	3	2	7	...	...	...	12
Total for 1935 ...	...	440	115	46	119	101	22	37	440
Total for 1934 ...	528	...	110	62	142	156	21	37	528

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Unit mileage
1934	60	40	5	15	143½	...	5,391,208
1935	60	39	5	7	144	...	5,510,862

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 26).

—	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
PERMANENT.								
Increase.								
Temporary appointments in C.I.D. made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. (Confl.) 3235/2, dated 23rd March 1935.	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	...
Additional Armed Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2-II, dated 19th March 1935).	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28
Additional Unarmed Police for Traffic duty (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2-II, dated 19th March 1935).	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
Additional Unarmed Police for miscellaneous duties (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5439/2-II, dated 19th March 1935).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198
Additional staff for C.I.D. (General Branch) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5085/3, dated 25th March 1935).	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Additional staff for Vigilance Branch (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5085/3, dated 25th March 1935).	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Total ...	...	2	1	2	4	...	9	257
Decrease.								
Reduction in Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department staff (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 5085/3, dated 25th March 1935).	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Total ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1
Net increase or decrease (Permanent).	...	+2	+1	+1	+2	...	+9	+256
TEMPORARY.								
Increase.								
Temporary staff for C.I.D. to overhaul and reorganise C.I.D. records (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6514/, dated 25th November 1935).	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	2
Constables for Court duty at the Courts of Honarary Presidency Magistrates for trial of Muncipal cases (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2262/3, dated 12th November 1935).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Constables for Harbour Patrol (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary staff for Port Haj Committee (26, Police—Central) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8423, dated 29th August 1921).	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Inspector for *modus operandi* Bureau (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1309/2, dated 22nd March 1935).	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	3	31

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on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police—(Paragraph 26)—contd.

—	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
TEMPORARY—*contd.*								
Decrease.								
Temporary appointments in C.I.D. made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, (Confidential) No. 3335/2, dated 23rd March 1935).	...	2	4	...	3	...	2	...
Constables of Harbour Patrol Police, Watch and Ward (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8051/2, dated 16th October 1930).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary staff for Port Haj Committee (26, Police—Central) (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 8123, dated 29th August 1931).	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15
Temporary staff for Port Haj Committee (33, Central—Public Health) (*vide* Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6277, dated 9th April 1931, and Political Department Memorandum No. 6277-C, dated 20th August 1932).	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	2	1	...	3	...	4	24
Net increase or decrease (Temporary).	+1	−1	...	...	...	...	−1	+7

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 4th May 1936.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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